

# Mohave County Miner.

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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

## Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

### That Object Lesson.

Idle money continues to accumulate in the New York banks, which now hold a surplus reserve of nearly \$200,000,000 against \$2,000,000 last year, says the New York Press. The government expenditures have exceeded receipts since July by about \$28,000,000 or \$200,000 a day. The number of commercial failures every week shows little diminution. Railroad earnings were about \$1,500,000 less last month than in October 1892 and general business shows a falling off of 23 per cent. The repeal of the silver bill, which was to work miracles, has had little, if any effect as yet, and the continuation of bad times is now almost universally ascribed to the long struggle which is imminent in congress over the tariff. The day after election a majority of business men said: "The republican victory will put the free traders in Congress to route, and business will have a chance." The Washington dispatches speedily proved that the free traders were only routed at the polls; they are still rampant in congress. Then the whole market sagged off, and the non-partisan high spirits everywhere manifested the morning after election vanished like magic.

Mr. Cleveland never changes his mind. The Emperor Nero could not have manifested more delight in his fiddle when Rome was burning than President Cleveland revealed of composure amid the ruins caused by his recent "object lesson," which he invited for a single purpose. The means of prevention were wholly in his own hands, but he had decided to bring his recalcitrant party over to his way of thinking about the finances, and it was necessary to burn Rome to do it.

The president sent his secretary of the treasury to New York six weeks after his inauguration to tell the New York bankers that he means to do nothing to protect the gold reserve, nothing to save the public credit, nothing to avert a panic, if it came, until congress bent to his will. The unbending senators and representatives were a majority of the southern democrats. The conference between Secretary Carlisle and the New York bankers occurred on April 27 at the house of George Williams, president of the New York clearing house and the Chemical National bank. There were present President Woodward of the Hanover National bank, Conrad N. Jordan, Charles J. Canda, President Perkins of the Importers & Traders' bank, President Sherman of the Bank of Commerce, President Brayton Ives of the Western National and several other bankers. The only subject of discussion was the national gold reserve, which then stood at \$102,000,000. President Williams representing a bank with \$30,000,000 of deposits, offered the secretary in behalf of his own and other banks a loan of \$25,000,000 of gold. No conditions were proposed; no interest asked. The sole purpose was to protect the national gold reserve, so that there should be no public alarm; no sacrifice of the nation's high credit.

Secretary Carlisle then amazed and shocked his hearers by declaring that the president had decided not to accept any tenders of gold, not to issue bonds, but to use the gold reserve as needed. This utterance was made with great emphasis, and caused a profound sensation, as the French say. President Ives, according to the Press informant, was the first to recover his senses, and said in substance: "Mr. Secretary, as soon as

this intention of the administration becomes known, there will be a widespread shock to public credit, and an almost universal fear that the government cannot keep its own currency at par." Secretary Carlisle replied that the majority of the new congress could not be converted by anything else and he added the fatal words: The south and west need an object lesson in Mr. Cleveland's opinion.

No counsel of war or declaration of hostilities was ever surer in effect, or fraught with graver consequences than this utterance at a social meeting in the 58th street private residence. Every banker present felt that he had received an order for a panic from the financial head of the nation. It was as plain as if it had come in writing from the treasury department, with Cleveland's signature added.

Secretary Carlisle, who, the bankers now believe, did not realize the full consequences of his words, departed to join his chief at Chicago for the opening ceremonies of the World's fair two days later, while the bankers hastened to their office to prepare for the inevitable financial hurricane, whose coming was now plain to all of them. It is said that one of the bank presidents after the conference even found the elevated railroad too slow, and used the telephone to instruct his bank to make no more time loans that day and to call all the loans within reach. The universal restriction of credit began, the hoarding of money, the crash of commercial houses, the May panic, the failure of more than 300 banks, the loss of employment of perhaps a million of Cleveland's fellow countrymen, the paralysis of trade, the suicide of many in excitement of despair and the ruin of thousands followed.

All these awful calamities proceeded naturally from the policy and purpose of the administration to make converts through suffering. There was not a banker present at the conference who was not a cordial or passive supporter of Mr. Cleveland before that fatal day. Many had given money to aid in his election. They were, therefore, all the more amazed to receive a death warrant to national prosperity at the hands of his chief financial counselor.

None of these bankers can be induced now to express an opinion of this administration's financial policy. They know too well what it has cost them and the country. One eminent banking house has lost \$5,000,000 by the general paralysis of credit, and another mighty financier, Frederic L. Ames who, though a republican, was a cordial admirer of Mr. Cleveland last November, has since died as a result, his friends say, of intense mental anguish at seeing his favorite enterprise go on the rocks in the general disaster.—Denver Times.

### The Sensible Way.

An exchange says: "To run a newspaper without occasionally having an item that is untrue, or give offense, is like running a railroad without having accidents. It can't be done. No man in this world is so likely to be imposed upon as is the editor of a newspaper. If, therefore, you find yourself aggrieved by a statement in your home paper, bear this in mind. Don't 'fly off the handle,' but go to the editor for correction, and take our word for it nine times out of ten, if your statement is correct, you will be received like a gentleman and the correction will be made with pleasure."

### The Copper Syndicate.

There are the most powerful influences at work in copper, and within a short time the fact will be more generally appreciated than it now is, says the Boston Daily Advertiser. The greatest syndicate ever organized is now in full operation. It not only has bankers and capitalists in it of enormous wealth, with Baron Hirsch at the head of them, but included are contracts of enormous magnitude with the French and Russian War Departments, which are preparing for war upon an unprecedented scale. Millions of new guns are now being made for the Russian and French armies, and when war is declared, millions of pounds of American copper will be stored in Russia and France to be used in the manufacture of cartridges. Russia and France will now use only American copper in their cartridges.

France has, for some years, used only American copper, having by special scientific commission proved that it is the only safe and sure metal to use, and Russia has now come to the same conclusion and will henceforth use only American copper for the cartridges of its army. These are not rumors, but are extraordinary facts. The great copper syndicate is operating with marvelous rapidity. It is only a few months now since they organized, and since July 1st the shipments of American copper have amounted to over 92,113,000 pounds, or a total of 276,339,000 pounds per annum, or a much larger quantity of copper than is produced by all the copper mines here. Let us try to realize the marvelous rapidity of this syndicate in its operations thus far. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, the exports from America were 37,642,000 pounds, against 56,453,000 pounds for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, showing a decrease of 18,811,000 pounds up to June 30th of this year. But here comes this startling fact that for the two fiscal years referred to the exports foot up 94,095,000 pounds, while for four months, since July 1st, the exports are within 2,000,000 pounds (or 92,113,000 pounds) of the total exports for these two years!

The syndicate is still buying and must continue to do so, for my information is that their government contracts and their own individual purchases are to foot up 250,000 tons. Cut this down one-half and there is an enormous quantity to buy. These purchases mean that American copper must go higher—that 11, 12 and 13 cents will be reached within three months in short order, and that higher prices than at any time since the French syndicate days are inevitable. When lake copper sells at 15 cents, some of your readers may recall this letter and the valuable hints it threw out.

### Big Figures.

It is a fact of striking magnitude that more than \$1,200,000,000 of railroad property in this country is now in the hands of receivers. There is likely to be a general reorganization of insolvent railroads, and the Government proposes to take a hand in the reorganization of the Union Pacific, in which it has a creditor's interest of about \$52,000,000. Five great railroad systems—the Union Pacific, Northern Pacific, Reading, Erie and Richmond Terminal—which now enjoy the protection of receiverships, have a mileage of 25,000 miles, a combined funded indebtedness of \$517,000,000 and aggregate assets exceeding \$1,174,000,000.—Pittsburg Post.

### How to Please—By a Boy.

It's rich boys that ketches the girls. Tha kin by cande and sody watter for the girls, an that's what girls wants. If a boy kane be rich and wants to please the girls the best thing fur him to doo is to be a solger or sumthin an ware a yuneform. Yuneforms gitz girls. If a boy kane be rich or hav a yuneform hed better be tuff. That's the cheepest way too ketch girls.

In Holland women and persons of either sex under the age of 16 are now forbidden to begin work earlier than 5 a. m., or to continue at work after 7 p. m., nor can their work exceed eleven hours a day in all.

### Idle Money and Idle Men.

Money has piled up in the banks of New York and other eastern cities to such an extent that the goldbug organs now clamor for a further contraction of the currency on the ground that there it too much of it in the country.

Yet the volume of business shows no substantial increase, and industrial depression continues. In Danbury, Conn., 4,000 hatters are out of employment and in a short time their loss of work will seriously effect 15,000 people. The Detroit Free Press states that 50,000 miners and their families in the upper peninsula are pressed for the necessities of life because the depression of the iron market has thrown them out of employment, and many will starve if they are not aided by outsiders. A new steel combination threatens to close many iron works in Maryland and Pennsylvania, and each day brings similar news from various localities.

Now, if there is really too much money in the country, prices would rise, business and industry would be stimulated, and there would be an increased demand for labor and its products.

How do the goldbugs, after predicting better times as the immediate consequence of the gold standard, account for the present depression? They now claim that the uncertainty in regard to tariff legislation causes all the trouble. There is too much money, they say, for legitimate business needs, but 70,000,000 people must sit down with idle money and idle hands until the tariff question is settled.

Such talk may do for the marines, but it will not go down with the people. After tariff reform all that is needed to start the wheels of business is the expansion of the currency. Even now, the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on state banks would counteract the gold standard folly. The country would then soon be supplied with a sound local currency and trade and industry would instantly revive. The ease with which the eastern banks absorb and hold the currency of the country is an object lesson which makes it very plain that in this vast republic state banks of issue are a necessity.—Atlanta Constitution.

### Contracting the Currency.

Sir, in the catalogue of crimes against human society not one can be found so awful in its consequences, both immediate and remote, as a government commits when it deliberately destroys the money of its own citizens. Wherever in all the regions of time such measures have been accomplished the horrors of history have taken place. No shrinkage in the amount of money, no contraction of the currency in the hands of the people was ever enforced by law to any considerable extent, except among broken lives, ruined hopes, despair, lost honor, and all the vices springing from the lowest depths of poverty and human misery. The worst ingredients of war, pestilence and famine all flow from the act of government violently tearing from the hands of the laboring masses the money they so much need. Murder, theft, robbery, prostitution, forgery, embezzlement and fraud of every hue and mein, curse the land that is deprived of a full and sufficient circulating medium on which to give employment to its toiling men and women. The social statistics of mankind will show that wherever the supply of money has been scant and labor poorly paid or left entirely idle, there the gallows tree has borne most frequently its horrid burden, there the jails and penitentiaries and all the haunts of infamy have been most crowded. The well-clothed and well-fed Pharisee may ostentatiously thank God that he is better than such as these but he is not. When the strong hand of the government is engaged in abolishing money, and thus interposing between the laboring man and the laboring woman and their last chance for bread by honest work, their sins for self-preservation are less odious to their merciful Father than the prayers of the ascetics who have driven them to ruin.—D. W. Voorhees, in U. S. senate, January 15, 1878. See Congressional Record, page 335.

### Woe to the Robbers.

In the name of 67,000,000 American citizens we plead for more money, and in the name of 2,400 you not only refuse our demand, but purpose the taking away of one-half of what we have left. Prompted alone by our love for rich and poor, by our love for the peace and welfare of our common country, let us warn you that the masses of the people are aroused. All over this fair land they are on their knees in prayer. Their walls have been heard at the throne of the Almighty. My friends, hunger and cold know no philosophy and respect of laws, and when these twin devils are let loose and you force them out upon the world—

"Then woe to the robbers who gather In the fields where they never have sown:

Who have stolen the jewels from labor And builded to Mammon a throne.

"For the throne of their god shall be crumbled,

And the scepter be swept from his hand.

And the hearts of the haughty be humbled,

And a servant be chief of the land.

"For the Lord of the harvest hath said it,

Whose lips never uttered a lie,

And his prophets and poets have read it

In symbols of earth and of sky.

"That to him that hath reveled in plunder

Till the angel of conscience is dumb

The shock of the earthquake and thunder

And tempest and torrents shall come."

—From speech of Mr. Sibley of Pennsylvania, as printed in the Congressional Record.

### From Harqua Hala.

The works have shut down at the Harqua Hala mine and mill has closed for about two months or until the new shaft is completed so that the ore that is extracted in the mine can be taken out of the new shaft, the mine being in a dangerous condition near the old shaft. It will throw about one hundred men out of employment that worked in the mine. The wood choppers and haulers will continue on with their contract, and there is no use of miners coming to this camp for at least six weeks or two months.

John Ambrose has been working some prospects near the Socosa mine and at a depth of about thirty feet has encountered a large body of very good ore. He states to your correspondent that it is a very well defined ledge and of good size. John Ranick still continues to take out good ore from the Carmalita mine and is down now about sixty feet with a very good showing.

Men are leaving the camp almost every day and a man is compelled to watch his stock. One of our Harrisburg freighters was coming from Phenix with a load of goods for our Harrisburg merchants and met four men with burros one of them belonged to the freighter and he took the burro from them and brought it home again.—Herald.

### Wanderers in the Heart of Asia.

In the plains on the western borders of the Chinese empire, in the very heart of Asia, there live roaming tribes that seldom visit towns, except it may be in the way of trade. They dwell in tents which they pitch wherever they happen for the moment to be wandering or working. The tents used by some of the roving Mongolian folk is made of felt and is usually low, small and pointed toward the top. The wooden doorframe is no higher than half a windowframe in our houses, but the tent, although not equal to the wants of a large family, is snug and comfortable enough in summer but cold, cold in winter.

Miners just in from Harqua Hala, state that the mines which shut down Monday, will start up again as soon as connections can be made with the new shaft which is being sunk day and night. The delay is only temporary, and was caused by the dangerous condition of the old shaft.—Sentinel.